

Reverting to the fluorite beads once more, it will be noted that the mineral tends to shade from a colorless substance through varying bluish and purplish shades to green and opaque white.

Exposure to the air tends to diminish the strength of the color, hence some beads may be found that will be only slightly tinged with purple. Others may be discovered having a green cast to them.

However, the excavator should have no trouble distinguishing these stone beads from glass trade beads, for, aside from the texture and coloring, the drilling of the holes through such ornaments is recognizable at a glance as being of native origin.

The holes are characteristically indigenous, having been made with the ever variable stone drill which produces a tapered irregular hole and the sides of the hole indicate quite plainly the striations caused by the irregularities of the drill point. On the whole, however, the drilling in the samples of beads in my possession indicates careful workmanship. The artizans evidently worked slowly and evenly and the holes, drilled from opposite ends of the bead as is almost the invariable rule of a native drilled object, are straight and fairly even in their diameters. The beads are well polished, but are not as glossy in appearance as ordinary glass beads, or as gleaming and lustrous as the usual run of serpentine beads.

The beads vary in size. The three examples in my type collection range from (the largest) $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter in the middle to the smallest which is $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter. These are about the average extremes of the fluorite beads. Measurements may vary slightly but variations of such ornaments is of slight importance one way or the other.



A NEW LAND SHELL FROM THE RIVERSIDE MOUNTAINS, COLORADO DESERT

By G. WILLETT

MICRARIONTA IMMACULATA sp. nov. (Plate 1, figs. *a*, *b*, *c*.)

Description: Shell small, depressed, umbilicated. Color white, with brownish apex; unbanded. Nuclear whorls papillated in diagonal rows, as in the *M. rowelli* group, these papillations gradually becoming less distinct and showing mostly on growth lines, practically disappearing on last whorl and base.

Aperture oblique, almost circular. Outer lip descending at insertion; inner lip encroaching slightly on the open umbilicus.

Type, No. 1051 Los Angeles Museum, together with nine smaller living specimens and seventy-five dead ones, collected by the writer and his wife, on the east slope of Riverside Mountains, Riverside County, seven miles south of the town of Vidal, San Bernardino County, Calif., March 24, 1937. Paratypes in Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and collection of the writer.

Measurements of type: diam., 12.3; alt., 7.2 mm. The largest specimen (dead) measures 13 x 7.3 mm. Two juvenile examples show faint traces of a very narrow brown band; the others of the series are immaculate. One living specimen lacks the brownish apex, being white throughout.

Of the known races of the genus, *immaculata* appears nearest to *M. mccoiana* Willett, but it differs from that shell in its pure white coloration and lack of color band. It is smaller and much whiter than *M. rowelli desertorum* Pilsbry and Ferriss, from near Parker, Ariz.—Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.



a.

b.

c.

PLATE 1

Micrarionta immaculata Willett, Type.

a. Top.

b. Side

c. Base.